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浙江省 2008 年 7 月高等教育自学考试
英语词汇学试题

课程代码：10059

I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that would best complete the statement.　(45%)

1. English lexicology embraces morphology, semantics, etymology, stylistics and _____.(　　)

A. linguistics　　B. pragmatics

C. lexicography　　D. phonology

2. Besides the obvious characteristics of basic vocabulary, native words have two other features: _____.(　　)

A. polysemy and stability

B. neutral in style and frequent in use

C. all national character and frequent in use

D. collocability and neutral in style

3. _____ form the mainstream of the basic word stock and stand at the core of the English language.(　　)

A. Anglo-Saxon words　　B. French words

C. Danish words　　D. Latin words

4. The Indo-European language family is made up of most of the languages of Europe, _____.( )

A. the Far East and the Near East B. the Far East and the Middle East

C. the Near East and India D. India and North Africa

5. Old English was a language of _____ endings, and Middle English was one of _____ endings.( )

A. full, leveled B. leveled, full

C. partial, leveled D. full, partial

6. Modern English vocabulary develops through _____.( )

A. terminology, analogy and borrowing

B. creation, semantic change, borrowing and revival of archaic or obsolete words

C. creation, archaisms and semantic change

D. semantic change, denizens and argot

7. Most morphemes are realized by single morphs. Words of this kind are called _____ words.( )

A. polysemous B. monomorphemic

C. polymorphemic D. stem

8. According to the functions of affixes, we put them into _____ affixes and _____ affixes.( )

A. inflectional, derivational B. reflective, flexible

C. converted, bound D. root, bound

9. Most _____ do not change the word classes of the original words.( )

A. suffixes B. prefixes

C. affixes D. bound roots

10. The differences between a compound and a free phrase lie in _____.( )

A. grammatical features B. phonetic features

C. semantic features D. all the above

11. Verb compounds are not as common as noun compounds and adjective compounds. The limited number of verbs are created either through _____ or _____ .( )

A. blending, clipping B. conversion, blending

C. backformation, clipping D. conversion, backformation

12. _____ are mostly used in writing related to science and technology, and to newspapers and magazines.( )

A. Words from back formation B. Acronyms

C. Blends D. Clipped words

13. It is noticeable that _____ meaning overlaps with _____ and affective meanings because in a sense both latter meanings are revealed by means of collocations.( )

A. stylistic, collocative B. connotative, associative

C. collocative, stylistic D. conceptual, lexical

14. Concept which is beyond language, is the result of human _____.( )

A. recognition B. cognition

C. acquisition D. practice

15. According to Hurford and Heasley, a word has meaning only when a connection has been established between the linguistic sign and a _____.( )

A. reference B. concept

C. referent D. motivation

16. At the time when the word was created, it was endowed with only one meaning. This first meaning is the _____ meaning.( )

A. associative B. stylistic

C. primary D. affective

17. _____ are words different in meaning but either identical both in sound and spelling or identical only in sound or spelling.( )

A. Homographs B. Homonyms

C. Perfect homonyms D. Homophones

18. Contrary terms are gradable antonyms, differing in degree of _____.( )

A. formality B. rhetoric coloring

C. assimilation D. intensity

19. Word-meaning changes by modes of _____.( )

A. extension and narrowing B. degradation and elevation

C. transfer D. all the above

20. Some meanings remain much the same for a time, but often, a/an _____ form or group of forms are pressed into new service when a new linguistic need is felt. ( )

A. obsolete B. archaic

C. old D. new

21. The causes of meaning change in linguistic aspects include _____. ( )

A. internal factors within the language system

B. the influx of borrowings

C. analogy

D. all the above

22. In a narrow sense, context refers to _____ context; and in a broad sense, it refers to _____ context.( )

A. non-linguistic, extra-linguistic B. linguistic, extra-linguistic

C. grammatical, lexical D. lexical, conceptual

23. In some cases, the meanings of a word may be influenced by the _____ in which it occurs. This is what we call

_____context.( )

A. cultural background, linguistic B. structure, linguistic

C. lexical context, linguistic D. structure, grammatical

24. In _____ context, the meaning of the word is often affected by the _____ words.( )

A. grammatical, neighboring B. lexical, lexical

C. lexical, neighboring D. linguistic, lexical

25. Idioms are generally felt to be _____.( )

A. informal B. intimate

C. frozen D. formal

26. In a broad sense, idioms may include _____.( )

A. slang expressions B. colloquialisms

C. catchphrases D. all the above

27. Idioms nominal in nature function as _____. ( )

A. subjects B. nouns

C. modifiers D. adjectives

28. _____ is noted for its elaborate grammar information.( )

A. LDCE B. CCELD

C. ALD D. All the above

29. _____ is the most complete description of words available to us.( )

A. Desk dictionary B. Pocket dictionary

C. Unabridged dictionary D. Mini-dictionary

30. Linguistic dictionaries usually cover such areas as _____.( )

A. meaning and grammatical information

B. usage and etymology

C. spelling and pronunciation

D. all the above

II. Match the words, expressions or sentences in Column A with those in Column B according to the types of context, types of linguistic context, or the context clues for inferring the word-meaning. (20%)

A	B
( )31. paragraph	A. grammatical context
( )32. *carcass*, dead body of animal	B. example
( )33. cultural background	C. word structure
( )34. “paper” in “examination paper”	D. linguistic context

( )35. He is *indecisive*, that is, he can't make up his mind.	E. explanation
( )36. defrost	F. lexical context
( )37. She went to school for 12 years and she can't write a sentence? They made an *illiterate* of he.	G. antonymy
( )38. Many employees in the UN are *polyglots*. As an employee, Ms Smith speaks five languages.	H. extra-linguistic context
( )39. "become" in "become + adj/n"	I. definition
( )40. As the war reached the *peak*, the economy neared its *nadir*.	J. relevant details

III. Complete the following statements with proper expressions according to the textbook. (5%)

41. Etymology is traditionally used for the study of origins and _____ of the form and meaning of words.

42. It is estimated that borrowings constitute _____ per cent of the modern English vocabulary.

43. "gone", "easier", "green houses" and "swimming" all contain a/an _____ morpheme.

44. In some cases, conversion is accompanied by certain changes in terms of pronunciation or spelling or _____ distribution.

45. Onomatopoeic words are created by imitating the _____ sounds or noises.

IV. Study the following words and decide how each word is formed. (10%)

Example: disobey(affixation)

46. oneself ( ) 47. smog ( )

48. pop ( ) 49. UFO ( )

50. greed ( )

V. Answer the following questions. (10%)

51. What accounts for the differences between sound and form?

52. What are the differences between a bound morpheme and a bound root?

53. What are the three major classes of compounds?

54. How do we classify meaning?

55. What are the functions of context?

VI. Analyze and comment on the given sentence. Find anything inadequate as a context. Explain the reasons and improve the sentence. (10%)

56. John and Lucy are married.